

street, as the latest editions of the newspapers merely mentioned that his Majesty was slightly indisposed.

It was stated to-night that the King's condition is not such as to worry about, because after his arrival in London on April 27 he was so robust. It seems, however, that he was affected by the cold in London, and he went to Sandringham Saturday morning hoping for some sunshine, which was probably indicative of the coming trouble, but it was thought that a change of air would set him up. Unfortunately the weather continued cold and showery.

Nevertheless his Majesty did not stay in bed. He wanted to inspect the many improvements that have been recently carried out in the mansion and all over the estate. Accordingly he spent several hours automobiling around his property accompanied by Agent Beck.

The King attended service in the Sandringham church Sunday morning. He walked back to Sandringham House and spent some time in the newly planned gardens. The weather was all the time cold and showery, and as Sandringham is one of the least hospitable parts of England as regards climate Dr. Reid, his attendant physician, tried to persuade him to take greater care of himself, but the King dislikes being checked in his cherished plans, and as he was not then actually sick the physician did not insist.

Shortly after his return to London on May 21 it became evident that he had taken a chill and he was compelled to stay within the palace. He did not, however, keep in one room, and he transacted the usual state business as well as giving several audiences. Among those he received Tuesday was Ambassador Reid, after which he entertained Grand Duke Michael of Russia at lunch. He gave other audiences on Wednesday and Thursday.

London in general did not know that King Edward was ill until late last night, when the bulletin was issued from the palace. The news flashed over the city instantly by means of tickers and telephones. One newspaper issued a special edition that caught the homegoing theaters with the flaring headlines: "King Edward Dangerously Ill. His Condition Gives Cause for Anxiety."

It is not alone the personal aspect of King Edward's sickness that will cause anxiety to the country. The physicians' bulletin came with astonishing suddenness to further darken the already beleaguered political horizon. It is well known that notwithstanding the limitations which the British Constitution puts on the sovereign's power, King Edward more by his personality than his position holds in his hands the solution of the present political crisis.

The confidence of the bulk of the population in his tact and ability is unbounded. His discretion and impartiality are relied upon absolutely to hold the scales even between the contending parties in the state and to save the nation from the dangers which apparently threaten it. The King, in short, is the pivot to the whole situation, and the removal of his guiding hand at the present moment would be the gravest misfortune.

The startling news imparted by the King's physicians in their surprising bulletin is reflected in this morning's editorials in the London newspapers, which more than anything else reflect the gravity of the case. The *Daily Mail* says:

"With the deepest sympathy for their illustrious sovereign the people of England will read to-day last night's bulletin from Buckingham Palace. All his Majesty's subjects will pray that he may have speedy recovery. Nothing could be more disquieting to them than the news of his illness at this critical moment in affairs of state, when his moderating influence and supreme tact and experience are so sorely required."

The *Express*, in a hasty, leaded editorial says: "Undoubtedly the whole world will read this morning with deep anxiety the bulletin announcing the grave illness of the King. Everything else sinks into insignificance beside this emergency. Controversies cease and politics disappear. The King's subjects, from the highest to the lowest, unite in fervent prayer for his early and complete recovery. God save the King."

The *Daily Telegraph*, which is the King's favorite newspaper, says: "His Majesty's subjects will read with the greatest anxiety the disquieting bulletin issued last night from Buckingham Palace."

All the morning newspapers display the news of the King's illness in the bold type, some of them indulging in two column headlines with triple leaded black face news introductions. One of the significant features of the situation is the fact that every newspaper in Fleet street is keeping its mechanical and editorial staffs on duty, prepared to issue extra editions in the event of the dreaded result read between the lines of the physicians' bulletin.

The *Times's* only editorial comment on the King's illness, besides the inevitable expression of sorrow, is: "The loyal affection which his faithful subjects cherish toward him would have filled them with regret and sympathy at any time and in any circumstances, but this regret and sympathy must inevitably be intensified by the reflection that we are entering upon a constitutional crisis of exceptional gravity, the solution of which must affect profoundly and permanently all classes of the population in all parts of the empire for generations to come."

SEVILLE, May 5.—Mr. Asquith, Prime Minister of England, accompanied by the Lords of the Admiralty, has arrived here. The party travelled by the Guadalquivir River on torpedo boats from Cadix to Seville. They found awaiting them a telegram announcing King Edward's illness.

PARIS, May 6.—The news of the sudden illness of King Edward was received here with deep consternation. The widest reports were circulated.

The British Embassy was besieged by an army of reporters, who received a statement that nothing was known beyond what was contained in the official bulletin.

The King was evidently sickening since he arrived at Biarritz. He caught a chill while passing through Paris to Biarritz. It was hoped that he would recuperate in the Basque country.

Abnormal heat and weather prevailed throughout his stay, however, and he was obliged to remain indoors at his hotel the greater part of the time. He made short automobile trips, but he did not seem to be well.

The newspapers devote much space to his illness and show the greatest marks of sympathy.

**CAN'T SUPPRESS RACE PARTY.**

Not by Law Under the Cuban Constitution, Say Havana Lawyers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, May 5.—The press and leading lawyers unite in declaring that the law prohibiting a race party and ordering early closing of association.

## CHILL WHEN ROOSEVELT SPOKE

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE TALK AT CHRISTIANIA NOT A HIT.

The Colonel Stopped, However, Went as Far as He Could to Please, But Said a Word for Occasional War Necessity in the Audience. Tact's Healthiest Last.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. CHRISTIANIA, May 3. Col. Roosevelt's address on peace, delivered this afternoon, will be submitted to more considered judgment than could be passed immediately after hearing it. The first impression conveyed by such hearing was that the sage anticipation here was disappointed. The 1,800 people who listened to the address were to all appearance little struck and never really stirred.

It was to be noted that when the vice-president of the Nobel prize committee conveyed the committee's thanks to Col. Roosevelt he did not refer to the address itself so far as its more or less salient features were concerned, while the King, who joined in the applause after the address and speech of thanks, did not join in the occasional applause which punctuated the delivery. In short, the address did not seem to hold the hearers.

Col. Roosevelt, however, expresses himself as satisfied with the way it was received. He says frankly that the address will not be approved by the peace party, by which he seems to mean the peace at any price party.

"I went as far as I could," he adds, "It was impossible to go further, but I went as far as possible."

The Colonel had a quiet but busy morning at the palace dictating letters to his secretary. He took luncheon quietly at the legation.

CROWD TO HEAR HIM. The feature of the day was, of course, the Nobel address at the State Theatre this afternoon. There was a large throng outside the building all morning, nearly all of whom were miniature American flags. The theatre was filled from gallery to floor and all the ticket holders were evidently prominent citizens of Christiania, as well as outside.

The ladies predominated indoors as well as outside. The Norwegians seem to be a quiet, unostentatious people, but they are great at standing up to show their appreciation.

At 10 o'clock in the afternoon the King and Queen entered the royal box accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel Roosevelt and Kermit Roosevelt. The audience remained standing until they were seated. Later all stood again as the Colonel entered from the back of the stage arm in arm with the president of the Nobel prize committee.

The stage was decorated extensively with American flags and was occupied by members of the Nobel committee. The Colonel bowed in response to the applause when he entered and then everybody sat down, only to rise a moment later when the orchestra began an overture which had been specially composed by the kappelmester and dedicated to Col. Roosevelt.

The theme was the blending of "The Star Spangled Banner" with Norwegian folk songs. The audience remained seated during the greater part of the piece, but rose, King Haakon taking the initiative, for the finale, which was the pure undiluted "Star Spangled Banner."

ADDRESS OF GREETING. Then the chairman, John Lund, a former President of the Storting, made his address of greeting to the ex-President. In the course of his speech, he said:

"America's land of romance! I can almost say goal of our dreams! How many sacred memories does that name evoke, not least among us Norwegians. A thousand years ago, as is well known, Norwegian Vikings under Leif Erikson's leadership were the first Europeans to discover America—'Vinland'—and in the course of the last century hundreds of thousands of Norwegian men and women have sought her hospitable welcome and there under the protection of her starry banner found a happy refuge. There are nearly as many Norwegians in the United States as in Norway. Indeed I may say that there is hardly to be found a family in this country not knitted to America in the bonds of kinship or friendship. But it is not only Norway that acknowledges with gratitude its debt to the young America. The entire civilized world has reason to be proud of the United States thanks and praise."

We of the Old World have our advanced men and are justly proud of the memory of such a one as Alfred Nobel, who has left the results of a whole life's work for the improvement of the world. But young America has in truth not attempted less than we in this regard. If Europe contributes millions to good works, America comes forward with billions and can produce her rich men with conscience alive to the true uses of wealth who feel that the only real reason for gathering it lies in its consecration to the welfare of mankind. Naturally America in its youth must pass through the sickness of childhood, but a strong constitution will undoubtedly carry her safely through all the dangers resulting from these. This is the hope of the world.

To-day, then, we have the happiness of greeting one of America's greatest citizens whose journey through the Old World has been one long succession of ovations. And nothing could be more natural because everywhere has been expressed the pride and joy of the parents in the welcome of a worthy representative of their sons and daughters of the West.

The principal cause which has served to gather us to-day, the work for peace and arbitration, has for many years found its warmest supporters in America. I will only mention here, William Chauncey, Charles Sumner, Elihu Burritt and Ralph Waldo Emerson. In the service of this cause Mr. Roosevelt also stands. Opinions as to how best to bring the desired results to pass may differ, but patience and faithful, concentrated work will, we believe, bring us at last to the long desired goal.

THE COLONEL SPEAKS. Col. Roosevelt was then introduced, and as he came forward the audience again stood and clapped hands. When they had become seated the Colonel began his address. He paid a short tribute to the memory of Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the late Norwegian poet, at the mention of whose name the audience again stood in silence for a few moments, cutting the Colonel's sentence in half. The listeners then remained seated until the end of the address, which lasted for forty-five minutes.

Col. Roosevelt grew very hoarse after he had been speaking about twenty minutes. The people listened attentively, but the applause was not very frequent or enthusiastic. The sentiment in the address, which was greeted with the warmest applause, was that a powerful nation which was not just should be disciplined by other nations.

At the conclusion of the Colonel's address the audience stood and clapped their hands once more. Then the vice-president of the Nobel Fund stepped forward and offered a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt for their visit. In proposing the motion he referred to America as the refuge of millions of down-trodden Europeans. In conclusion he said:

"I have no doubt, Mr. and Mrs. Roose-

velt, that the future will afford you further opportunities of exercising your gifts."

The vice-president then called upon the audience to stand and give Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt a Norwegian cheer. This was given. Then the Colonel made the audience stand while he offered a cheer for Norway, and finally all stood during the playing of the Norwegian national air, after which the King and Queen left.

NARROW CALLS. In the course of the day Dr. Nansen called on Col. Roosevelt and remanded him that when he was in America twelve years ago he had said: "Your best man for the Arctic is Peary. If I had the pick of a man I thought likely to reach the pole it would be Peary."

Col. Roosevelt gave a sitting to the Norwegian sculptor Vigland for a statue ordered by a body of North Dakotas. Speaking of this, the Colonel said he wanted the statue to be a good figure of a cowpuncher. He does not believe in erecting statues of men until the men are dead, but if the statues are erected they should be something typical of the country. A mere likeness of the man is quite unimportant. He added:

"When we were looking at those Frans Hals and Rembrandts the other day, who cared whether they were like any particular old Dutchman or not?"

A dinner in Col. Roosevelt's honor was given at the City Hall at 8 o'clock. Two things happened that were noteworthy. In the first place a toast to the President of the United States was proposed, this being the only time, except at Porto Maurizio, that any reference has been made to the President. In the second place, in attempting to propose a toast to the Storting and the Nobel committee, Col. Roosevelt talked of things American, Santo Domingo, Cuba, Panama and the Philippines, after which he forgot to propose the toast, a mistake which was rectified later.

BETTER TRAIN SERVICE. During the last week people who have most respected Col. Roosevelt's declaration that he is travelling absolutely as a private citizen have lodged a protest with the various railway companies, which have lost his baggage, mistaking his reserved cars and generally made his travelling as uncomfortable as that of an ordinary private citizen.

King Haakon himself has now taken this matter in charge and the arrangements so far made will no doubt insure that the Colonel's departure from Christiania to the Swedish frontier will be all right.

To-morrow the university will confer upon the Colonel the degree of doctor of laws. Col. Roosevelt talks with pleasure of meeting Seth Bullock in London. He does not describe his plans for their enjoying London together beyond saying: "Seth and I will have a good time."

LONDON, May 5.—The Peary Society has invited Col. Roosevelt to be its guest of honor before he sails for America in June.

PEACE FOR A LEAGUE OF PEACE.

Text of Col. Roosevelt's Nobel Prize Address at Christiania Yesterday.

The following is the text of the Nobel peace prize address delivered by Col. Roosevelt at Christiania yesterday:

"It is with peculiar pleasure that I stand here to-day to express the deep appreciation I feel of the high honor conferred upon me by the presentation of the Nobel peace prize. The gold medal which formed part of the prize I shall wear with pride and shall hand it on to my children as a precious heirloom."

"The sum of money provided as part of the prize by the wise generosity of the illustrious founder of this world famous prize system I did not under the peculiar circumstances of the case feel at liberty to keep. I think it eminently just and proper that in most cases the recipient of the prize should keep for his own use the prize in its entirety. But in this case, while I did not act officially as President of the United States, it was nevertheless only because I was President that I was enabled to act at all; and I felt that the money must be considered as having been given me in trust for the United States."

"I therefore used it as a nucleus for a foundation to forward the cause of industrial peace as being well within the general purpose of your committee. For in our complex industrial civilization of to-day the peace of righteousness and justice, the only kind of peace worth having, is at least as necessary in the industrial world as it is among nations. There is at least as much need to curb the cruel greed and arrogance of part of the world of capital, to curb the cruel greed and violence of part of the world of labor, to check a cruel and unhealthy militarism in international relations."

PEACE WITH HONOR.

"We must ever bear in mind that the great end in view is righteousness, justice as between man and man, nation and nation; the chance to lead our lives on a somewhat higher level, with a broader spirit of brotherly good will one toward another. Peace is generally good in itself, but it is never the highest good unless it comes as the handmaid of righteousness, and it becomes a very evil thing if it serves merely as a mask for cowardice and sloth, or as an instrument to further the ends of despotism or anarchy. We despise and abhor the bully, the brawler, the oppressor, whether in private or public life; but we despise no less the coward and the voluptuary. No man is worth calling a man who will not fight rather than submit to infamy, or see those that are dear to him suffer wrong. No nation deserves to exist if it permits itself to lose the stern and virile virtues, and this with regard to whether the loss is due to the growth of a heartless and all-absorbing commercialism, to prolonged indulgence in luxury and soft effortless ease, or to the debilitation of a warped and twisted sentimentalism."

"Now, having freely admitted the limitations to our work and the qualifications to be borne in mind, I feel that I have the right to have my words taken seriously when I point out where, in my judgment, great advance can be made in the cause of international peace. I speak as a practical man, and whatever I now advocate I actually tried to do when I was for the time being the head of a great nation and keenly jealous of its honor and interest. I ask other nations to do only what I should be glad to see my own nation do."

ARBITRATION THEATRE. "The advance can be made along several lines. First of all, there can be treaties of arbitration. There are of course States so backward that a civilized community ought not to enter into an arbitration treaty with them, but least until we have made further headway at present in securing some kind of international police action. But all really civilized communities should have effective arbitration treaties among themselves. I believe that these treaties can be made almost all questions liable to arise between such nations if they are drawn with the explicit agreement that each contracting party will respect the other's territory and its absolute sovereignty within that territory, and the equally explicit agreement that (aside from the very rare cases where the nation's honor

is vitally concerned) all other possible subjects of controversy will be submitted to arbitration. Such a treaty would insure peace unless one party deliberately violated it. Of course, as yet there is no adequate safeguard against such deliberate violation, but the establishment of a sufficient number of these treaties would go a long way toward creating a world opinion, which would finally exert its restraining influence of methods to forbid or punish any such violation."

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

"Secondly, there is the further development of the Hague Tribunal, of the work of the conferences and courts at The Hague. It has seemed well said that the first Hague conference framed a Magna Charta for the nations; it set before us an ideal which has already to some extent been realized, and toward the full realization of which we all steadily strive. The second conference made further progress; the third should do yet more. Meanwhile the American Government has more than once tentatively suggested methods for completing the Court of Arbitral Justice, constituted at the second Hague Conference, and for rendering it effective. It is earnestly to be hoped that the various Governments of Europe, working with those of America and Asia shall themselves take the lead in the task of devising some method which shall accomplish this result. If I may venture the suggestion, it would be well for the statement of the world, in planning for the action of the future, to study what has been done in the United States by the Supreme Court. I cannot help thinking that the Constitution of the United States, notably in the establishment of the Supreme Court and the methods adopted for securing peace and good relations among and between the different States, offers certain valuable analogies to what should be striven for in order to secure, through the Hague courts and conferences, a species of world federation for international peace and justice. There are, of course, fundamental differences between what the United States Constitution does and what should be done at this time to secure at The Hague; but the methods adopted in the American Constitution to prevent hostilities between the States and to secure the supremacy of the Federal Court in certain classes of cases are well worth the study of those who seek at The Hague to obtain the same results on a world scale."

CURB ARMAMENTS. In the third place, something should be done, so far as possible, to check the growth of armaments, especially naval armaments, by international agreement. No one power could or should act by itself; for it is eminently undesirable, from the standpoint of the peace of righteousness, that a power which really does believe in peace should place itself at the mercy of some rival which may at bottom have no such belief and no intention of acting on it. But, granted sincerity of purpose, the great Powers of the world should find no insurmountable difficulty in reaching an agreement which would put an end to the present costly and growing extravagance of expenditure on naval armaments. In agreement merely to limit the number of ships would have been very useful a few years ago, and would still be of use; but the agreement should go much further.

Finally, it would be a master stroke if those great Powers who already profess to keep a League of Peace, not only to prevent, by force if necessary, its being broken by others. The supreme difficulty in connection with developing the peace work of The Hague arises from the lack of any executive power, of any police power, to enforce the decrees of the court. In any community of any size the authority of the courts is null and void unless backed by some police or potential force; on the existence of a police, or on the knowledge that the able-bodied men of the country are both ready and willing to see that the decrees of the court and legislative bodies are put into effect."

SELF-PROTECTION. "In new and wild communities where there is violence an honest man must protect himself, and until other means of securing his safety are devised it is both foolish and wicked to persuade him to surrender his arms while the men who are dangerous to the community retain theirs. He should not renounce his right to protect himself by his own efforts until the community is so organized that it can effectively relieve the individual of the duty of putting down violence. So it is in nations. Each nation must equip itself with a police force, and must be well prepared to defend itself until the establishment of some form of international police power, competent and willing to prevent violence as between nations. As long as each nation is left to command power throughout the world could best be assured by some combination between those great nations which sincerely desire peace and have no thought themselves of committing aggression."

"The combination might at first be only to secure peace with certain definite limits and certain definite conditions, but the ruler or statesman who should bring about such a combination would have earned his place in history for all time and his title to the gratitude of all mankind."

DICHES ON SUFFRAGETTES.

Consulate of Marlborough Thinks Women Will Not Vote American Society's Day.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 5.—The Society of American Women in London gave its eleventh anniversary luncheon to-day. Mrs. R. Noyes Fairbanks, the president of the society, in her opening address said that the three aims of the society were to promote friendship between English and American women, to help poor American women and children in London, and to send Rhodes scholarship women students to Oxford.

The guest of honor at the luncheon was the Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt. She appeared in a grass green chiton dress, with a transparent guimpe and a high collar edged with black velvet. She wore a string of pearls and a huge black hat covered with ostrich feathers.

The Duchess made an earnest speech, in the course of which she pointed out the need of cooperation among women. She urged the necessity of the wider education of women so that they may be better fitted to take their place as citizens when enfranchisement, which she declared is bound to come, has arrived.

The Duchess expressed admiration for the courage of the suffragettes, saying that all must agree as to that quality, although many might deplore the methods of the militant workers. She said she believed it at all efforts for the enfranchisement of women made for good, even though women were perhaps still imperfectly prepared to receive the suffrage.

Kate Douglas Wiggin, the novelist, made a witty speech in which she paid a special tribute to the late Mark Twain.

Lady Paget wore a purple gown and a chain of bowknot diamonds.

Mrs. J. Ward, formerly Jean Reid, wore a simple dress of mole color and a coat of the same color.

Commander Simpson and wife, Col. Clonan and wife, Secretary Phillips and daughter, the Northrupes, the McMillans and the G. Selfridges were other guests. Regrets were received from J. P. Peabody and Col. Harvey.

RIVERKELY CANADA MAIL BOATS.

System May Be Jointly Run by Canadian Pacific and Northern Railroads.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LIVERPOOL, May 5.—A number of developments are looked forward to in connection with the Canadian mail service which will insure more frequent sailings. A scheme has been suggested by which the Canadian Northerns would be subsidized with two boats in the hope of establishing with the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the Allan line a bi-weekly service.

## HEARST STATE TICKET LIKELY

HEARST TELLS THE LEAGUE IT LOOKS THAT WAY TO HIM.

Thinks League Will Hold the Balance of Power in State as Well as City—It Presents to Him Resolutions of Thanks Set in a Silver Frame.

Instead of being heckled, as some thought he would be, at last night's meeting of the executive committee of the Independence League at the Hotel Astor William R. Hearst had presented to him a silver framed set of resolutions thanking him for his efforts to bring about the election of the fusion candidates last fall. It was the first meeting of the committee that Mr. Hearst had attended since the campaign.

Because of the speech recently made in Washington by John Temple Graves, one of Mr. Hearst's representatives, in which he intimated that under certain conditions the independents might be willing to join with the Democrats some of the more radical members of the league had in mind an intention to put it up to Mr. Hearst to explain his position.

There was no need, however, for any such questioning. Mr. Hearst in his speech acknowledging the gift of the resolutions made it clear that he was still for an independent party, and he also intimated that the independents would put a State ticket in the field this year.

"Some friends," he said, "have wanted to know from me if there is to be an alliance between the league for the Democratic party, but I want to say to you to-night that the Independence League has shown that it holds the balance of power in this city and I think that it is capable of showing the same thing in the balance of power in the State, and in view of that it would be a crime for the Independence League to sacrifice its individuality. It might be necessary, but no one can tell at this time, that the league will combine with one party or the other in order to secure the election of good men, but so far as my experience goes it will be better for the independents to stand alone and to keep the fight going for good government. When the other parties are good it is because we compel them to be good, and in the coming campaign it is probable that both parties will be controlled by the privileged classes. For every Aldridge there is a Taggart and for every Murphy there is a Woodruff. Therefore it is for us to maintain our individuality and to run and endeavor to elect an entire independent ticket this year."

COHALAN SAYS HE EARNED IT.

And Prendergast Says He Won't Split the Board of Estimate.

Dan Cohalan was heard from last night. Ever since the dispute arose between Mayor Gaynor and William R. Hearst as to whether or not Mr. Gaynor was responsible for the approval of the bill presented to the city by Cohalan for \$48,000 for services in the collection of special franchise taxes reporters have been trying to get Cohalan but have been unable to find him. Yesterday he voluntarily made this statement:

"I have taken no part in the controversy which has been carried on in the newspapers during the last week over the payment to me by the city of New York of \$48,000 for legal services in the franchise tax cases formerly in my charge. I do not make it a practice to try my cases in the newspapers, but a taxpayer's action has been started and I desire to say that I will welcome the trial of the action, as I believe it will determine the reasonableness of my charge and settle my full right and title to the money which was paid me. It will enable me to prove in a court of law, what definite charges were made and what definite matter of record, the entire regularity and propriety of the payment."

"I may add that the work in these matters covered a period of more than two years. The suits involved a total of more than \$200,000. My bill as rendered was carefully considered by the proper city authorities and the amount to be paid by the city was determined after an investigation and consideration of all the facts."

"I have no doubt as to the result of this action, tried, as it must be, in the courts and not in the headlines of newspapers, and I shall do everything in my power to facilitate its trial."

Although Comptroller Prendergast was seemingly taken a hostile attitude toward the Mayor so far as the payment of the Cohalan bill is concerned he said yesterday that he would still support the Mayor in the Board of Estimate.

There will be no break in the Board of Estimate, said Mr. Prendergast, as far as I am concerned. I was elected on a platform that called for good government, and on that platform I stand and shall continue to stand. I have nothing but the most profound contempt for any man who would measure his official actions by his personal prejudices or differences of opinion."

GARIBOLDI DAY.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Start of His Sicilian Expedition Celebrated.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. GENOA, May 5.—The fiftieth anniversary of the Sicilian campaign of Garibaldi and his thousand followers was celebrated to-day. The authorities drove in gala carriages to Quarto, the starting place of the Garibaldian expedition, where patriotic speeches were made.

Garibaldian veterans wearing the traditional red shirts attended. School children, students, members of the democratic clubs, headed by banners, marched to Quarto, where they placed wreaths and sang patriotic hymns.

ROMA, May 5.—Several members in the Chamber of Deputies to-day made speeches commemorative of Garibaldi's Sicilian expedition. They were applauded by the whole House.

COMING HOME TO MISSOURI.

Jail He Escaped From Yawns for Frank Mathusie—England Will Extradite Him.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 5.—Frank Mathusie, alias Bates, the St. Louis crook who was identified by Officer Shea of that city as a man who broke jail several years ago in Missouri, appeared from the decision of the police court which ordered his extradition. The appeal was turned down by a higher court to-day.

Mathusie was serving a twelve year sentence in St. Louis in 1901 when he broke jail. He had just been released from the jail at Crewe, where he had served a three months sentence for robbery, when Shea nabbed him.

AMERICAN AT AUCTION.

Book From Benjamin Franklin's Press Withdrawn at Guest Sale.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 5.—There was a sale of Americana and other books, the property of the late Montague Guest, at Sotheby's to-day. The most interesting work offered was Saunders's "Way to Wealth," printed by Franklin at Philadelphia in 1750. This was withdrawn.

Ackermann's "Repository of Arts, Literature, Etc.," sold for \$200. A scarce collection of tradesmen's cards of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries brought \$51.25.

The fourteenth sale of the famous "Bibliotheca Philologica" is announced for June 6.

## FANNY BROUGH'S WOMAN SHOP.

Actress Opens New Department of Women's Press in London.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 5.—Fanny Brough, the actress, opened in the Women's Press to-day a shop and publication department for the women's social and political union. Evelyn Sharp said the shop was to be a symbol of the honest kind of shopkeeping which they wanted the Government of the country to carry on in regard to women. It was also intended as an evidence of the progress which the Women's Press had made.

In 1905 they sold \$300 worth of literature at their headquarters in Clement's Inn. In 1908 the sales leaped to \$10,000 and in 1909 rose to \$35,000. They are now selling \$500,000 worth a month.

Miss Brough in referring to the Anti-Suffragette League said they were all gripped at such an extraordinary and unwomanly action as that taken by this society. She could not, she said, understand why women should work against women.

ART SALE TOTAL \$283,500.

High Prices Maintained at Last Day of the Coe Collection Dispersal.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 5.—More high records were reached at Christie's to-day during the sale of the art collection of the late Octavius E. Coe. The day's offerings were confined to objects of vertu. A Louis XV. gold snuffbox brought \$6,187.50. An old Dresden enamel snuffbox went for \$1,522.50.

A two handled rock crystal bowl fetched \$3,150. A gold ornamented baton presented by George IV. to Earl St. Vincent, the Admiral of the Fleet, brought \$692.25. A miniature by Dumont depicting an astronomer went for \$2,625. A portrait of himself by Coway sold for \$500. A George II. silver gilt ewer for \$498.75. A Charles II. beaker for \$462. A seventeenth century silver gilt cup for \$1,575. and another silver gilt cup for the same period for \$2,520. A sixteenth century Flemish cocoanut cup went for \$908.25. The grand total of the sale was 54,000 guineas, or approximately \$283,500.

CAINE WILL FINISH THE PLAY.

Lawsuit Over "The Unwritten Law" Amicably Settled in London.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 5.—The suit of *leveaux*, the theatrical manager, against Hall Caine, the author, for \$25,000 damages because the latter failed to carry out an agreement to write a play called "The Unwritten Law" has been settled.

Caine agrees to complete the play and carry out his original agreement, with